Mr. John Wilkins

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NUMB. LXI.] THE [SEPTEMBER 22, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

THE ſubſcriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the friendſhip of thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour his intereſt as a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the laſt annual election for Weſtmoreland county; and to ſignify his intention of offering himſelf again at the expiration of the preſent ſheriff's three years: in order to which, he would be deſirous that his name might be upon the return with him, at the enſuing and ſucceeding annual elections, until that time. JOHN CUMMINS.

Auguſt 28, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt Opened for SALE by

DAVID KENNEDY,

At Mr. John Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, the following GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Country Produce, or Ginſang.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths
Coarſe ditto
Half thicks
Marſeilles quilting
Chintzes and calicoes
Moreens and durants
Striped and plain crapes
Iriſh linen
Sattins and modes
Plain and ſpotted lawns
Gauze, Cambicks
Corduroys, velvets and pluſh
Mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe
Mens and womens gloves and mitts
Ribbons of different kinds
Sewing ſilk
Fine and coarſe threads
Ridding and ſmall combs
Cups and ſaucers
Tumblers, & other glaſſes
Knives and forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Buttons of various kinds
Snuffers
An aſſortment of ſadlery ware
Carpenters tools
Bar iron
Fine and coarſe ſalt

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good ſaddle horſe to be ſold. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Bird, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers or William Jamiſon, at Ligonier; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

BENJAMIN BIRD, } Executors.
ISAAC THOMPSON, }

Fort Littleton, Bedford county,
Auguſt 29, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.
New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.
The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.
A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.
Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.
Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.
Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

I CANNOT in juſtice to the public paſs over his notes on this ſubject, not becauſe they concern myſelf, but becauſe they tend to deceive people by miſrepreſenting the order of the houſe of aſſembly, without reſpect to the poſſible power of the houſe; they may no doubt incorporate congregations without having a known name, this is clear, becauſe the houſe may and often do things that are improper, hence often ariſes the neceſſity of repealing laws, but I believe would not do ſuch a thing: I am confident they would not in this caſe, for though I believe that, at that time, there was a diſpoſition with all the members not to offend, and with many to flatter Mr. Brackenridge, yet there was none but myſelf would ſupport him in that attempt, that I now remember of, and I did it only that the buſineſs might come forward and the people concerned not be injured by delay, until they would have an opportunity of telling their own name. Members, and the firſt law characters in the city, often expreſſed their ſurpriſe at me for abetting ſuch an attempt in the houſe, whilſt at the ſame time they expreſſed high approbation of Mr. Wynkoop's expreſſion, and indeed he ſat down highly flattered with the ſmile of approbation, which is eaſily known, and did not ſit down bluſhing with ſhame; he is an old member, hath often been in the houſe both before and ſince the revolution, and underſtands the buſineſs and order of the houſe; the judges, and other eminent profeſſional gentlemen informed me, that ſuch a charter could have no operation in law, that it could not be executed, becauſe no court and jury could decide upon, that in order to bring or defend actions the chartered body muſt have ſome ſpecial deſignation capable of being defined and known in law, that the term Chriſtian will apply equally in law to numberleſs different denominations of Chriſtians.

With reſpect to the bill being his own, and brought forward at his own expence, I believe it is otherwiſe; the bill was brought forward in the laſt houſe, and though the clerks, from cuſtom, have a perquiſite upon private bills, yet that is generally not paid until it is finiſhed, therefore, I apprehend Mr. Brackenridge was hitherto at no expence about it; but he conceives he hath a right to withdraw it, or do with it what he pleaſes; in this he is exceedingly miſtaken about the order of the houſe, it may be the form of a bill but cannot be a bill itſelf unleſs it be brought in by order or leave of the houſe, order taken order upon, viz. read and once voted, it then becomes a bill, and is a law originated, the mere form may in a large ſenſe be called a bill, as the form of a bond is often called a bond, but it is not ſo in a legal ſenſe, now any member may withdraw a motion of any kind of his own making, before the houſe has taken order thereupon, it being his own property, but as ſoon as a vote is paſſed upon it, it becomes the property of the houſe, and no longer at the diſpoſal of a member, but depoſited on the files for the uſe of the houſe; a bill is the property of no member, but of the houſe, and is liable to be proceeded upon, ſuppreſſed or referred to the next aſſembly as the houſe pleaſes: this bill, with ſeveral others, was referred by the laſt aſſembly to the preſent one; every aſſembly appoints a committee at their firſt meeting, to bring forward the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt houſe, and any member may call for ſuch buſineſs when he pleaſes, if the committee neglect or delay it. This bill would have been brought forward if Mr. Brackenridge had not been there, and the expence paid, but it was naturally looked for that he ſhould do it on account of his intereſt therein, and in his manner of doing it he did ſomething that was laughed at truly, and he finally, in the manner I have related, prevented its being enacted.

I ſuggeſted a deſign of more fully ſtating ſome further arguments on the floor, which he either falſifies or miſrepreſents, but ſhall content myſelf with but one inſtance, having been already much more tedious than I deſigned. In No. 40. he introduces me, ſaying with an air of triumph, that promiſing had been in faſhion, but it would be out of faſhion, and that I ſaid this, without the leaſt provocation given by him or any thing in the debate which could lead to it, ſurely Mr. Brackenridge ſhould take ſome part of the counſel he ſo freely gives to others, and in ſtating facts even though he ſtates them falſely of mere choice, yet he ought always to keep in view the veriſimilitude or probability of truth; is it probable? doth it tell like truth, that I ſhould make a curious declaration, unconnected, and without any thing in the argument leading to it? will it not be rejected, not only by all who ever ſat with me on public buſineſs, but by all who believe me to underſtand common ſenſe? however, he ought at leaſt to have told what ſubject we were arguing upon, though it is an untruth as he hath ſtated it, yet I well remember and will relate what was moſt likely to be perverted to that purpoſe. It was when the bill, which was brought in for laying one ſhilling per buſhel upon ſalt was debated, but in going through the firſt ſeſſion it was reduced to ſixpence, I was a member of the committee and oppoſed it, and when it came up for the third reading laſt ſeſſion, I told the houſe I had oppoſed it in the committee, and ſhortly mentioned my reaſons, the ſubſtance of which were, that it was an exorbitant duty when compared with the firſt coſt, and the duties laid upon other articles leſs neceſſary, and that it laid the burthen very unequally on the poor; I added, that I would uniformly vote againſt it, but not detain the houſe with much argument; however Mr. Whitehill perſevered in arguing againſt the bill, and his perſeverance was crowned with ſucceſs, for the bill was rejected; but in ſupport of the bill ſeveral things indecent, and ſome things untrue were thrown out, amongſt others, Mr. Brackenridge in replying to Mr. Whitehill and myſelf ſaid, that members would oppoſe every meaſure however neceſſary, that they might have it to ſay, when they went back to the mountains, that they oppoſed this and the other meaſure, be it what it would, about which the people complained, and ſo court popularity by boaſting what bad things they have oppoſed, and how much they have contended againſt oppreſſion, and what great things they would do if they had their will, but were prevented, &c. and to compleat his pointed diſcourſe, he told a ſtory (as a new one) of a converſation which took place, he ſaid, betwixt an old Maryland aſſemblyman and himſelf; he aſked the man what method he took to ſupport his popularity, and hold his ſeat ſo long in the legiſlature, and was anſwered, that he voted againſt every meaſure, be it what it would, and that the people rarely or never enquire after the mover or voter for a good law, but are always inquiſitive to know who moves or vo-

or a bad one: it is true he did not name any member, for that is against order, but the application was eafy; as I faid above, I had not deſigned to riſe again, but I ſuppoſe it was not my duty to ſit ſtill, I took notes carefully, not only of what I was to anſwer to, but of what I deſigned to ſay. I had to reſtify the miſtakes of two other members, with one of them it was worſe than mere miſtake, however, when I came the length of replying to Mr. Brackenridge, I alledged the ſtory did not apply well, for thoſe againſt whom it was pointed had not been always on the negative; but I admitted that there had been ſeveral inſtances of men gaining the peoples confidence by boaſting of what great things they would do or had done, that theſe inſtances had happened ſometimes back of the mountains, but that this evil would work its own cure, for where the people had been induced by this boaſting to confide, they had been ſo frequently deceived, and their expectations ſo commonly diſappointed, that they would not ſo eaſily be impoſed upon by boaſters again; this, however, he did not reſent at the time, nor was I replied to at all, but the queſtion being taken, it, as I ſaid above, went againſt the bill; now, ſuppoſing this to be the inſtance he means, what a miſrepreſentation doth he give of it; was it unconnected with the argument? was it unprovoked by him? was there nothing leading to it? was it threatening that he ſhould be prevented from doing his duty becauſe he promiſed, certainly not, he promiſed no more than his endeavors, and how could I hinder that? To aſſiſt his memory, I will mention to him, that it was on this occaſion that a member of a liberal education, and profeſſional knowledge (though not in the law) reproved him ſharply for uſing ſo frequently on the floor of the houſe, thoſe diſcriminative expreſſions, viz. the vulgar, the plebians, the multitude, and the like; alledging, that the government and habits of Pennſylvania, admits of no ſuch diſtinction of ranks, that we have no privileged nobles, therefore no rank of vulgar plebians amongſt our citizens.

There is a moſt ſurpriſing difference betwixt Mr. Brackenridge's ſtate of facts and mine: ſeldom hath ſuch a ſyſtem of abſolute falſhood and miſrepreſentation been publiſhed to the world as his addreſs; indeed few ages of the world have produced characters qualified both with capacity and principle fit for ſuch an undertaking, therefore, as it is uncommon, my obſervations muſt be in ſome inſtances almoſt incredible, but it is fortunate that in every thing of importance, I can appeal to very ſufficient teſtimony.

I ſubmit to the teſtimony of the members of aſſembly generally; I am willing that Mr. Brackenridge ſhould publiſh his addreſs in the Philadelphia newſpapers, and I will follow it with my obſervations; may I challenge him to this, and then the judicious gallery can in moſt inſtances, be both judges and evidences; if the weſtern people had enjoyed an opportunity of information equal to thoſe who favor us with their countenance in the gallery, I would have ſaved the irkſome drudgery of detecting untruths; but I will ſeriouſly prepare a more practicable and ſatisfactory plan: there are ſeven members of aſſembly from theſe three weſtern counties, beſides Mr. Brackenridge and myſelf, he nor I have made no direct charge againſt any of them; if I have been that enemy to the intereſt of the weſtern country, or that viciouſly depraved wretch that would thwart a ſalutary public meaſure from mere perſonal rancour; it will be their intereſt, it will be their duty to detect and expoſe me: I believe they are all honeſt independent men, but if he objects to any of them as from his manner of meaſuring other mens uprightneſs by his own, he probably may do; I ſhall come ſtill more to his hand, let him ſtrike out any two of the weſtern members he pleaſes, if ſtill he thinks there are not five of them honeſt men, let him ſtrike four off them, and I will ſubmit it to the three of his own chuſing, for I except none, but let him notify his choice in the newſpapers, and I will mutually with him ſubmit every particular that was public to them, and, if he pleaſes to meet and converſe the matter perſonally before them at any convenient place, I ſhall chearfully meet with him; if this is not complied with, I ſhall pay no reſpect to any thing he ſhall advance further on the ſubject, for any thing that I yet know of. With reſpect to ſome things which paſſed betwixt him and myſelf alone, the citizens can have no full proof, but until he ſtands vindicated from the public charges which I have made, I am not afraid to riſk my word againſt his.

I am now advanced beyond the meridian of life, and have ſpent a conſiderable proportion of it, ſerving my country in connection with colleagues in various truſts, and was ſo happy as never to have a ſerious perſonal conteſt with any man, much leſs with any colleague before, though from principle I have frequently, and ſometimes warmly, contended public meaſures; yet even this was a force in ſome degree upon my temper, and never in one inſtance before prevented private friendſhip and correſpondence: I have been always before this ſeaſon eſteemed orderly and free from perſonalities, nay, it always gave me pain to retort perſonalities when it was neceſſary, and from this reluctance it generally happens that I do it coolly, becauſe I do it with ſtudy and deſign, and contrary to my natural temper, but Mr. Brackenridge makes perſonal abuſe and inſult a definition of my character; it is indeed certain, that I have laſt ſeſſion been more drawn into perſonalities than ever before, I have had unexpectedly to oppoſe myſelf to ſome, who almoſt conſtantly made their own abilities, academical education, profeſſional knowledge, diſintereſted truth, juſtice, integrity, &c. an eſſential part of their argument; though I long avoided it yet I became convinced that it was my duty to take notice of theſe perſonal arguments diſtinctly; I am likewiſe convinced that there are ſome characters who become intolerably arrogant if they are not properly chaſtiſed once in a while, and if they are, I have ſeen them mild as lambs for a week after; and it is certainly unhappy for a man to be obliged to conſtrue a ſtate of his own public conduct into an inſult or perſonal attack, and this is preciſely the caſe with Mr. Brackenridge. In neither what I publiſhed concerning his public conduct doth he charge me with falſhood, nor in what I retorted upon him on the floor, therefore it was his own conduct hath inſulted him, and not me. I have already accounted for my firſt writing, it is well known that I was ſo delicate in that publication as to keep, with the greateſt exactneſs, to the one caſe: had any low motive, any thing but the public good, been my deſign, I could have taken a much larger field; but when he takes up the pen, doth he vindicate himſelf from my charges againſt him? No, he doth not, he cannot attempt it. But what doth he do? why he writes a character of me as ridiculous as it is falſe, according to which I am engaged in every thing, and in every thing doing miſchief, and even if I ſit ſilent and inactive the charges againſt me are not the leſs, but if I have aſſiſted him with my beſt advice, or ſupported him with my utmoſt efforts, I am ſtill the more malignant character. When he began to publiſh his addreſs I felt for him ſenſibly, and wiſhed for his own ſake that he would pay ſome regard to truth (for though I diſlike his faſhions, I wiſh himſelf well) I thought I would endeavor to prevent him from making himſelf ſtill more publicly ridiculous than he was already, I conſequently went to Pittſburgh, and he being abroad, I waited ſome time for his return, I put myſelf in his way, ſpoke to and ſaluted him, but though he returned my ſalute, he did not ſtop his ſtep to converſe with me; I therefore went to my lodgings and wrote to him, requeſting him to ſpend the evening with me in company with a number of the gentlemen of that town, who would favor us with their preſence; he anſwered my note, acknowledged the civility thereof, but refuſed his company: two numbers of his addreſs were then publiſhed, and he had impoſed ſome untruths upon the committee of the Pittſburgh congregation; I wiſhed to correct theſe untruths in his preſence, and to convince him of the impropriety of his attempting to deceive the people, and injure my character, by detailing not only miſrepreſentation, but abſolute falſhoods in his addreſs; upon an intimation that ſome friends would endeavor to procure an interview with him, I waited until afternoon next day, but to no effect; I hoped, however, that my conduct towards him at that time would have had ſome good effect, by convincing him that I had ſpirit enough to expoſe his baſeneſs publicly, though I preferred moderation, but his effuſions of falſhoods continued; though it is true he concluded ſooner than I knew he once deſigned; I hoped his quitting ſo was only a prelude to a manly acknowledgment of his having gone wrong; in this hope I was encouraged from his known facility of changing; and a ſmall acknowledgment indeed would have prevented my obſervations; if he had but publicly avowed he was not ſerious, as he hath ſince done reſpecting another effuſion of ſcandal, or if he had laid the blame of the whole upon his memory, as he hath done in reply to Mr. Redick's modeſt correction, it would have ſatisfied me; but nothing of this kind appearing, I began my obſervations, but proceeded ſlowly, and with reluctance, until I would give Mr. Brackenridge an opportunity of converſing with me at the next court; I gave him this opportunity, but he did not embrace it, nay, he ſkulked to ſhun me, when he was watching to ſpeak to Mr. Barr, I will juſt mention ſome part of a converſation which took place betwixt him and Mr. Todd, publicly at table, one of the days of the court; I do not relate it as the only one of the kind, but as the lateſt of many that I know of, and therefore moſt deſcriptive of his preſent diſpoſition; after ſome flattering compliments to Mr. Todd, and invectives againſt me, he proceeded to inform Mr. Todd, that I ſpoke meanly and vulgarly of him, even in the houſe of aſſembly, &c. particularly when he charged me on the floor with the piece I publiſhed in the winter, and abuſed me freely on account of it; I denied having deſigned it for the preſs, but that I had given it to Bawly Todd; that I ſuppoſed Bawly Todd had ſent it to the preſs, &c. Now it is difficult whether to ſet this anecdote and others that might be mentioned, to the account of depravity, or a certain degree of lunacy; the apparent deſign viz. to ſtir up variance betwixt Mr. Todd and myſelf, was meanly wicked; but when the means he made uſe of are conſidered and found to be ſo ridiculous, and ſo badly adapted to the end, it teſtifies a wrong head and a wild imagination indeed; would not one who was even almoſt an idiot have conſidered, that Mr. Todd with whom I had the honor to ſerve ſo long as a member of aſſembly, knew my manner of addreſſing that body too well to be impoſed upon by ſuch a nimſy ſtory; but had the abſurd tale been founded at all in fact, adding the vulgar language might have been more tolerable, but the truth is, Mr. Todd had no hand in nor knowledge of its having gone to the preſs, until he ſaw it in the Gazette: I was favored by another gentleman who conveyed it to the preſs, and in no concealed manner, and I wrote it with a view to publication, but parted with it in a leſs digeſted ſtate than I deſigned. Is it probable that I who have been very commonly ſpoken to, or of, by the name Billy, ever ſince my infancy, ſhould in the houſe of aſſembly, pronounce it Bawly, &c. hath this ſtory, taken altogether, the probability of truth. But the whole ſcope of his addreſs is of the ſame texture, the object is to ſet forth the great things he hath done as a member, and the great difficulties he underwent in doing them; together with the incorrigible perverſeneſs of Findley and thoſe who uſually vote with him; but even taking his own ſtate of facts; delufory as they are, it amounts to the direct contrary; every thing that he engaged the attention of his conſtituents to expect, was not only voted for, but ſtrenuouſly endeavored by Findley and theſe people; even with all the untruths he tells about the Miſſippi caſe, he acknowledges that Findley made the only motion that could either ſave the queſtion from being loſt, and keep it before the houſe ready for further diſcuſſion any day that information could be obtained, or prevent Mr. Brackenridge from being further mortified.

If he had given a full detail of the law for protecting improvement rights, he knows where the greateſt merit, and the greateſt blunders would apply; this is one of the laws in which he glories, but about which he hath found no particular fault with me, therefore I ſhall leave it to others to give information about it. Of all the laws enacted, I remember of none that Mr. Brackenridge actively ſupported againſt the weſtern members which ſucceeded, except the law for renewing the charter of the bank, and it did not ſucceed equal to his wiſhes; all his exertion could not carry the ſalt bill, the ſtate road bill, the new militia bill, &c. though they were puſhed through two readings and publication, ſo that all his ſucceſs, all his triumphs, were obtained in connection with thoſe members whom he exalts (for even on the bank caſe he ſuſtained almoſt his greateſt defeat, having oppoſed the limitations with his greateſt energy, (I do not mean that theſe members to whom he is ſo much attached, are the worſe men for his attachment) on caſes where he voted for, and argued both for and againſt the caſe, or where he uniformly voted againſt his own arguments, to amuſe the gallery or divert the houſe, might be his object, but to ſucceed could not. I have confined myſelf ſtrictly to his addreſs, except in two trifling inſtances, which however are of the ſame kind; his character at large, as a member, was not my object, and many things to which the addreſs alludes I have not leiſure to detail: he charges me with dark hints in my former publication, I have ſtudied to be plain in this; untruths, falſhoods, &c. abound almoſt to a tautology, but the thing meant by theſe expreſſions occurred ſo often that I could not help it, yet I have carefully avoided the more vulgar term of the ſame meaning, out of reſpect to a man of academical education; if he had ſpared his addreſs, he and I had no cauſe of complaint at home, for all that had taken place which offended him at me, was my ſupporting what Mr. Brackenridge profeſſed in Weſtmoreland as a candidate, in oppoſition what he profeſſed and practiſed in Philadelphia as a member.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, June 24.

THE report of a party of the prince of Orange's troops gaining the better in a ſkirmiſh with ſome citizens of Utrecht, is miſrepreſented. The fact is, a ſmall party of the former approached too near on Tueſday laſt, and were driven back, having their officer and many men wounded; they drop a cane with a large gold head in their flight.

The council of Amſterdam have preſented to the ſtates of Holland a requeſt made by upwards of ſix thouſand inhabitants; which, after ſtating the va

rious circumſtances reſpecting the ſituation of that country, deſires, that the French king may be called in as a mediator to compoſe the differences and prevent a diſſolution of the union; eſpecially as that monarch is the only true friend of the republic, which he particularly manifeſted in their late diſpute with the emperor. The council at the ſame time ſignified their concurrence to the requeſt, and it is thought the ſtates will agree thereto.

This motion was to be decidedly determined in two days; during which time the repreſentatives will conſult their conſtituents. The ſtadtholderian party inſiſts, that the king of Pruſſia be called in as ſecond mediator, which will be acceded to, or rejected, at the next meeting of their high mightineſſes.

Some days ſince a courier arrived here from Verſailles, whoſe diſpatches contain, as they aſſure us, an exhortation from the ſaid court to the ſtates of Holland, to make up matters with his royal highneſs the prince ſtadtholder, as the beſt method of putting a ſtop to the troubles, for which that court earneſtly wiſhes to ſee an end.

LONDON, May 21.

Such is the anxiety of the Britiſh court reſpecting Holland, that the greateſt part of the cabinet miniſters ſtill remain in town. Three of the king's meſſengers have been diſpatched to the Hague within theſe few days, the firſt of whom is hourly expected back.

What is become of Lord George Gordon? has any body ſeen him, or heard of him? is he in the Highlands, the Lowlands, or the Netherlands? has he appeared in the conventicles, the high churches, or the low churches? Has he been ſeen in in the new light or the old light? have the army of martyrs taken him under their proteſtion? is he ſolaced by the ſongs of the choir of virgins? is he among the patriarchs, the prophets, the ſaints?---Protect him ye round heads, for the cavaliers are after him.

A variety of opinions have prevailed reſpecting the retreat of Lord George Gordon---the fact however is, and we have it on the authority of a gentleman who ſaw him on the road, that his lordſhip has left this country for Switzerland, by way of Holland.

It is a matter of very little conſequence ſays a correſpondent, whether the inflammable hero of 1780 be gone to Holland, to Scotland, or to America; wherever he goes this country has a happy riddance.

Pittſburgh, September 22.

By a gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, from Poſt Vincents, we are informed, that brigadier general Harmar, with the troops under his command, had arrived there a few days before he left it.

From the Kentucke Gazette, of Auguſt 23.

The following is the ſpeech delivered to col. Logan, by capt. Johnny, chief commander in the Shawaneſe nation, at Limeſtone, on Monday Auguſt 20, 1787.

WE have ſent for Logan to let him know our opinion. He ſhall ſoon know our opinion from our very hearts. I heard your words by which I was informed not to be afraid to come in and exchange for my priſoners, I was not afraid, but our people are ſcattered ſo far apart that it took me a great deal of trouble, to which I made all the induſtry I could to get all the priſoners I could from our young brothers, for which I was two moons out at the Wabaſh towns amongſt the reſt of our younger brothers, which I found out their opinion, all thoſe that had priſoners, ſaid they would not give them up to their brothers the Big Knife, which was one half the town, thoſe that had none, plead to take pity on the women and children, to give them up to get their priſoners from the white people. When I was there, I looked back where I lived, where our old towns was, I looked to be alone or like a man among children. I could by no means get priſoners from the others. I heard our brothers word and believed it, and meant to come in myſelf. All my town is for peace, the one half of the Picaway town, and the half of Chilocotha town, the half of Ceſpoco town alſo, and the half of Wacatomica, of which all ſay let us take pity on our women and children, and agree to make a peace with our brother the Big Knife, which our brother the Big Knife has always ſaid was in our power, if we want peace we ſhall have peace, to which we are agreed, to come back, to where our old town was burnt, and live like brothers. Theſe other Indians that are for war, they will be always out on the Wabaſh, and we'll make a diſtinction between ourſelves, to let our brother Big Knife know we are for real peace. Here will be five little towns of us that will be for peace, and will trade to our brother Big Knife, and uſe all induſtry we can to get as many priſoners as we can. Our women has talked to us to take pity on them, and to make a peace that we may live in peace and plenty. When we heard their ſpeech, we took pity on them all that is now for peace. Theſe others that are for war took no pity on their women and children. We want to let our women and children live in peace and plenty. Now we took it on ourſelves to be as poor people, on account as the reſt of our brothers would take no pity on us to get our priſoners, but we hope through time, we will be able to redeem them all; then we will live in peace and plenty like brothers. All our young chiefs are for peace. Of them other towns, there is none but ſome wild young fellows that will be for war, we cannot do any thing with them.

Paper and time is ſcarce for which I am in hopes of being excuſed.

Col. Logan's Anſwer.

I now ſpeak to the head warriors and chiefs of the Shawaneſe nation.

Friends and Brothers,

I HOPE we have met here in peace,---and in the firſt place, to conſider the tedious and bloody war we have been engaged in with each other---You may well remember, that ten years ago, we were all governed by one king, over the great waters. But it hath ſo happened, that our father the king, and the great men of Congreſs of the United States, commenced a war, and your father, the king, engaged you on his part, and the Congreſs engaged us on their part. And you and us living nearly in one country, it hath been our fortune to attack each other, and hath ſpilt much blood in our land, many of our people have fell into your hands, and ſome of your people have fell into our hands.

Brothers.

You, and all the red people may plainly ſee, when your father and all his forces, together with all yours, could not conquer the Americans, that it will be in vain for you to continue a war yourſelves alone, it is true you may kill a few old men and old women, in different parts of the country, but this will do you no ſervice, but harm; for we then can go to all the towns in your country, and deſtroy all your living.

Let us not think of thoſe bloody deſigns any longer, let us live at peace, and prevent your old father the king from laughing at us, when we are fighting and deſtroying one another, and think he will get our country for his own people.

Brothers,

There is a great many deſigning men in this country, and ſome may encourage you to go to war, becauſe they know if you do, that you will be drove out of the country, and then they can go and live where you do, and laugh how they have fooled you. When your country will lie waſte, then the Americans will ſell it, but if you will live at peace and keep poſſeſſion of it, I expect the people of the United States in America, will not take it from you, ſo you can be a happy people, and live in your own land.---As to the priſoners I am ſorry you have not got the young prince, but he lives very well. Our deſire is to have our priſoners, whoſe names we gave in to you, and after they are exchanged, they that have priſoners with you, muſt purchaſe them from you as they can. The names of thoſe priſoners that we gave you, their people were at the taking of the priſoners from you, they ſhewed themſelves like men and warriors, for that reaſon we gave them the preference. I have conſidered your requeſt in returning the young Pickaway woman, and your getting the young prince, it appears to me it was their fortune to be both taken at one time they were equal to me, and I, not knowing you wiſhed one more than another, it has been her fortune to be brought here, now for me to ſend her back, and bring the young prince away from his mother, is giving me a great deal of trouble, and I think the great man above will not think it juſtice, and for that reaſon I cannot do it; but you may be aſſured, your prince will be well treated, and he ſhall be delivered at the next exchange, and you need not be at any trouble, only ſend the priſoners to Limeſtone, where Mr. Jacob Boone will receive them, and ſend yours to you.

I am not authoriſed to treat any farther with you, only wiſh a friendly trade could be carried on betweep us.

BENJAMIN LOGAN, Com.

The Printers requeſt thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly thoſe who have not paid any part of their ſubſcription ſince the commencement, as one year is now elapſed. Produce is taken in payment.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at Waſhington, the 3d day of October next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate on the river Monongahela, in Nottingham townſhip, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Nathan Daily and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Holliday

One tract ſituate in Straban townſhip, adjoining lands of William Wolf and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Donevan.

One tract ſituate in Donegal townſhip, adjoining lands of Hercules Roney and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Arthur.

One tract ſituate in Fallowfield townſhip, adjoining lands of John Riddle, Stephen Barclay and others, containing 80 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald Hull.

One tract ſituate in Bethlehem townſhip, adjoining lands of Henry Enoch, William Montgomery and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Varvell.

One tract ſituate in Cumberland townſhip, adjoining lands of Edmund Dunn, George Tugarden and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of James Daily.

One tract ſituate in Peters townſhip, adjoining lands of the Revd. David Philips, John M'Clure and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Peyatte.

One tract ſituate in Bethlehem townſhip, adjoining lands of David Blair, Joſeph Arvicoſt and others, containing 150 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Edward Sams.

One tract ſituate in Nottingham townſhip, adjoining lands of John Robbins, John Barr and others, containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Patrick O'Farren.

One tract ſituate in Smith townſhip, adjoining lands of John Bleazer, William M'Laughlin and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Johnſon.

One tract ſituate in Smith townſhip, adjoining lands of George Bleazer, John Swearingen and others, containihg 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Carle.

One tract ſituate in Straban townſhip, adjoining lands of Roberr Craig, Samuel Craig and others, containing 320 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of John Craig, and to be ſold by

JAMES MARSHEL, ſheriff.

Sept. 19 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber about the 22d of laſt May, two Mares, one grey, about ſix years old, 13 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder W and on the buttock Q; the other is a ſorrel, no brand, about 14 hands high, white mane and tail a blaze in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC JACKSON,

Fayette county, near Union town.
September 16, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONe tract ſituate upon the head waters of the Sawmill run, known by the name of Col. Dorſey Pentecoſt's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract ſituate on Yough river, containing 406 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Chriſtopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above deſcribed land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract ſituate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms (which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer) by applying to the ſubſcribers at Caveat's tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indiſputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandize for good ginſeng.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of tranſferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various Kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

On the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Chеſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living at Redſtone Old Fort, the firſt day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raiſes much on her wethers: ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I S; ſhe has been formerly cut for the hooks, which marks may be very plainly ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to me at Redſtone Fort ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN HEATH.

Aug. 18, 1787.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern tewritory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386	
2	5434	
3	8598	
5	21139	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	22886	
9	186464	1/2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, contianing	659	
2	11797	
3	14482	
5	23040	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
9	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574	
2	21350	
3	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	
13	23040	

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſale, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe, and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

BY virtue of a writ from the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction on the 10th day of October next, on the premiſes, one certain Tract of Land known by the name of Fort Hann, the property of James Hamilton, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the debt and damages accrued thereon. To be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 8, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at Greenſburgh, the 12th day of October next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate on the Monongahela river, in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of Richard Antis, John Ferry and others. Taken as the property of Conrad Winemillar.

One tract ſituate in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of William Elliott, John Ferry and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceaſed.

One tract ſituate in Salem townſhip, adjoining lands of James Dorrough and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Dorrough.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Becket, Joſeph Hill and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Michael Huffnagle, eſquire, the heirs of Michael Springer and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 14, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that the above tract of land, advertiſed for ſale by the ſheriff, as the property of Conrad Winemiller, is that which he now lives on, for which he has the moſt indiſputable title.

The public may be eaſily convinced that no title can be procured equal to that which is veſted in him, as may appear from the title itſelf, and the circumſtances relative thereto, viz.

1ſt. A full complete chain of conveyances from ſaid Winemillar to him. 2dly, A purchaſe of the oldeſt judgment and execution levied on ſaid land. 3dly, The agents for the ſtate ſubmitted to the judgment that I bought and ſaid they knew where to recover their money. All which will appear more fully in the judgment of the board of property, which is hereto ſubjoined.

At a meeting of the Board of Property, held at the Surveyor-General's Houſe, the ſeventh day of May, 1787.

The hon. Charles Biddle, Eſq. vice Preſident.
The hon. William Brown.
Mr. Lukens, Surveyor General.
Mr. Kennedy, Sec. Land Office.
Mr. Johnſton, Receiver General.

Edward Ward)
v)On Caveat.
Æneas M'Calliſter)

IT appearing to the board that the only legal title to the land in queſtion is veſted in M'Calliſter, by virtue of his warrant, dated 27th June, 1786, and by divers conveyances, and other proofs, he hath as good an equitable claim thereto as that ſet up by Ward and conſidering that M'Calliſter hath paid the ſum of one hundred pounds to Ward for his equitable right, which was only a judgment of court obtained againſt a certain Conrad Winemillar, the original improver of ſaid land, for the ſum of £.87 5 8, including coſts, which judgment without a ſale by the ſheriff, can by no means alter the title. The board, therefore, are clearly of opinion, that the caveat be diſmiſſed, and patent of confirmation iſſue to M'Calliſter. (Signed)

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

A True copy of the original remaining in the Surveyor General's Office. Certified this 10th day of May, 1787.

[L. S.] JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

Any perſon or perſons purchaſing under ſuch circumſtances, muſt expect to purchaſe a law ſuit without the leaſt hopes to obtain any advantage.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

[The certified copy of the above deciſion is left at the Printing-office, for the inſpection of the public.]